

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Postage prepaid at this Office.
By mail \$12.00
By express 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent damage and mistakes, we write and give Post-Office address to all remittances, and to all who send us money.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

WOOLLEY'S THEATRE—Rehearsal street, between Wabash and LaSalle. "Dora" and "Jerry Land."

MUICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman—Our Mourning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Herald street, between Madison and Dearborn. Madeline Jannachan, "Chevy Wohl," &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Front-Row."

DELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "The French Spy."

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Opposite Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

SOCETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, E. A. M.—Special meeting this Monday at 8 P.M.—at 1 o'clock, for work on the M. I. D. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the M. I. D. Chapter
E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, WHICH IS SO UNCOMFORTABLE, MAY BE AFFECTED PREVENTED BY THE USE OF VITAMIN, A PREPARATION IN TABLETS WHERE THE HAIR WAS COMING OUT IN HANDFULS, AND HAS BEEN RESTORED TO A STATE OF HEALTH AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. IT IS AT THE SAME TIME UNARMED AS DRUGGING FOR THE HAIR, AND APPLICATED, WILL RENDER IT SOFT AND GLOSSY, AND SERVE AS A DYE.

THE DANGER AT WASHINGTON.

The prevailing anxiety among the Republicans of the country is that, during the eight remaining days of the present session, Congress will pass out of the control of the cool and temperate men, and in a few hours of madness enact a series of unfortunate acts that will have the effect of completing the discomfiture which overtook the Republican party last fall. Had the Democratic leaders prepared bills intended to destroy the Republican party and give the Democrats all the political capital they need, they could not have concocted measures better adapted for that purpose than those already presented to Congress and urged upon Republican measures.

The latest of these monstrosities is the "political bill" adopted, it is reported, by a majority of a caucus of the Republican members of the House on Friday night. This bill has no squalor; it is generally unnecessary, inexpedient, and unconstitutional, and, as a party measure, vicious and fatal. We regret that Mr. J. D. Ward, of Chicago, should take such a mournful view of the political situation as to insist that a bill of pains and penalties like this, and the establishment of absolute and irresponsible military power, are essential to compel the people to maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party. When that party can only retain its ascendancy by laws making it a penal offence to vote against it, then the party should pass away. We do not think the Republican party needs any such legislation, and, if it did, we do not think it should be sustained by any such legislation.

This bill proposes to hold the reconstructed States, in the management of their local affairs, to what are called certain "fundamental conditions" of admission. The States of the Union, once admitted, are on terms of political equality, and no one of them can be held subordinate to a "fundamental condition" which is not equally applicable to all the other States. Congress has no power to impose "fundamental conditions" which are not already imposed, except by implication, by the Constitution, not merely on one State, but upon all the States. This bill proposes, however, to insist upon certain "fundamental conditions" prescribed in the act "admitting any of the States lately in rebellion." All of which is going outside of the Constitution and law, and making a new "supreme law" in a particular class of States, and not in the other States.

The bill also authorizes the President in his discretion to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any State of the Union, and, of course, to take military possession of such State, and at his pleasure to make and depose State Governments. In 1871, under an alarming state of affairs at the South, a law was passed granting this power to the President for a six months' within limited districts; but the law specifically declared that such authority should cease six months before the Presidential election. This bill proposes to give the President this absolute power indefinitely, to be exercised at his discretion, in Maine as well as in Louisiana, Illinois, as well as in Texas. Does Mr. Ward wish the world to suppose that there is any occasion or necessity for clothing the President with power to suspend the habeas corpus in Illinois, or Iowa, or Indiana, or Wisconsin, and to declare martial law here, suspend the civil Government in these States, and have the elections of 1876 conducted by United States Marshals and officers of the army? Does he suppose the enactment of such a law will advance the Republican party in public estimation, or win recruits for it from the ranks of the Opposition? The pretext for such a law is wholly absurd. There is a State Government in Louisiana which, according to the President, and a Senate Committee composed of Republicans, and two Committees of the House composed of Republicans, was put in office by a "gigantic fraud." The whole country has waited for Congress to take some action that would relieve the Government of the reproach of such an iniquity, and restore peace to the State of Louisiana. But the extreme men of both parties have refused to take such action; both sides want the "gigantic fraud" to be continued; both sides oppose the restoration of peace, and, under the pretext of giving the President absolute power in Louisiana, this bill proposes to give him like power in every other State. This pretext is altogether too weak. Behind it the country discovers the miserable tribe of political adventurers in Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, from whose dishonest hands power has been withdrawn by a plundered people; it discloses these men frantic for the use of the bayonet, frantic for civil war, frantic for place, and clamoring that they be kept in office by military power.

If the Republican party has lost its ascendancy in the reconstructed States, we believe that result is due to the worthless character and desperate schemes of the white men, who, in the name of the Republican party, have abandoned their offices to the degradation and impoverishment of those States. There is not a Republican State at the North which would not have rejected the Republican party had it endeavored to force such men upon the people as rulers. It is a matter of congratulation that the Republican Senators, as a body, declined attending the caucus, and that those who did attend the object, lost and most experienced Republican Representatives not only opposed the bill, but refused to be bound by the action of the same.

The Chicago produce markets were rather tame on Saturday, but the leading bread-stuffs were firm. Mew pork was quiet and easier, closing at \$16.50-\$18.50 1-2 cash, and \$18.42 1-2 for March. Lard was moderately active, and easier, closing at \$18.50 1-2 per 100 lbs. Hams were in fair demand and steady, at \$16.00 per gallon. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat was less active and 1-2 lower, closing at \$4.10-4.20 cash, and 80c for March. Corn was in better demand and 1-2 higher,

closing tame at \$3.00 cash, and 70 1-2 for May. Oats were quiet and 1-2 higher, closing at \$3.20-3.40 for March. Barley was nominal at \$8.95-10c. Hogs were more active and firmer, but closed tame at \$1.05 1-2@1.06 for March, and \$1.00 for April. Hogs were fairly active and firm, with sales at \$8.00@7.50. Cattle and sheep were quiet and steady.

Three sermons on the Drs Koven side of the Episcopal controversy are printed this morning in THE TRIBUNE. They are respectively by Dr. LOCKE, of Grace Church; Dr. COGMAN, of St. Stephen's; and CANON KNOWLES, of the Cathedral. We also give entire a sermon by ROBERT COLLYER on music, in which he makes a pretty satisfactory answer to Dr. BYRDEN's late criticism. Mr. COLLYER, indeed, is in love with his theme, and for that reason is the most competent of all men to handle it well. As for Turner-Hall, Mr. COLLYER has never been there, but he means to go. His friends and some members of his own family have told him that a quieter company of a better behavior is not to be found. The fact that he is drunk there and cigar smoked is a fact to be deplored, and he does deplore it. But with the evil, and far above it, he believes, is the good. Mr. COLLYER takes high grounds; and no one who examines them carefully can fail to conclude that he at least is honest and enthusiastic, and a good, hearty arguer. The sermon is really the most entertaining that has come from a Chicago pulpit for a long time.

THE STATE SCHOOL TAX.

Mr. CUMMING, a member of the Illinois House from Fulton County, has undertaken a good work in his proposed introduction of a bill to abolish the collection of a school tax by the State Government. The present practice is to collect \$1,000,000 annually for the schools by State taxation. The tax is apportioned on the valuation of property, and the proceeds divided among the counties in proportion to the number of children who are of school age in each county. Under this unfair system, some of the counties pay much more than they receive, and a few are allotted a larger proportion than they pay. Cook County has been paying nearly \$100,000 a year more on the property valuation than it has received on the division according to the number of public-school attendants. Fulton County is one of those whose proportion of the fund is larger than it contributes, and it would be well to let the school interest of Mr. CUMMING's constituents to retain the present system, if the entire fund were distributed. But this gentleman has found, upon examination, that the percentage of the fund paid out for its collection and handling is larger than the difference in favor of any county. Thus the \$100,000 excess which Cook County pays every year does not really go to the support of schools in other counties, but is eaten up and exhausted by the expenses incident to the system. The State tax is collected by the town officials, who retain a part as commission; besides from the Town Collector to the County Collector, who takes a slice off the remainder; from the County Collector to the State Treasurer, who exacts his salary; from the State Treasurer to the State Superintendent of Instruction, who takes his toll; then back to the County Treasurer, who takes another toll; then to the Town Treasurer and the school districts, both taking toll. In this process of constant friction between the various officials, it is estimated that at least 30 per cent of the entire fund is rubbed off before it reaches the teachers and the schools.

The system is useless in itself, since the fund is not sufficient to support the schools of the State, and because every county is obliged to organize and support a separate system of its own for collecting school taxes. It is folly, therefore, to waste nearly \$240,000 a year in the collection and distribution of a sum of \$1,000,000, while every county in the State has separate machinery for the collection and distribution of the school tax of its own. This would be sufficient reason for repealing the State tax, even if there were no discrimination. But, while a number of counties are required to defray these unnecessary expenses, and the others are exempt, the State tax is simply the means of supporting a horde of tax-eaters, who might otherwise be dispensed with; for, with the abolition of this school tax, it is thought that it will no longer be necessary to levy a State tax on farms, houses, mills, shops, and real estate. Thus a double benefit will be secured from the proposed change. It will then remain for every county to raise its own school fund, instead of raising a part of it as now, and depending upon the State tax for the remainder.

There are two features of Mr. CUMMING's bill, as it has been described, which are objectionable. One is, that it requires the counties to maintain their schools only four months in the year; we think they should be required to keep them open at least five or six months. The other feature is the proposed abolition of the offices of State and County Superintendents of Instruction. The cost of supporting these officials is not very large, and they are useful in the disciplining of teachers and the collection of school statistics. We think that the common-school system would suffer in this State by the abolition of, at least, the State Superintendent; and, as this change is not essential to the discontinuance of the State tax, it should be omitted from the bill, which, otherwise, ought to pass.

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES OUT OF AN EMPTY TREASURY.

On Saturday last another exhibition of demagogism was made in the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. CONVERSE, of Ohio, in the introduction of a bill for the pretended "equalization of bounties," which was passed by the House, after a brief discussion, with sundry amendments, by a vote of 117 to 39. This bill provides that there shall be paid to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier, including those borne upon the rolls as slaves, who served in the military service of the United States, and were honorably discharged, \$8.83 1-3 per month for the time of service between April, 1861, and May 2, 1865; and, when the amount of bounty under the bill is less than \$100, the person entitled to receive it has the option to receive in lieu thereof a warrant, not assignable, for 160 acres of land, the patent, however, to be issued without requiring proof of either residence or settlement. Amendments were offered to the original bill by Mr. MORSE, making it apply to sailors and marines by Mr. CONVERSE, to include "home guards"; and by Mr. SEARCE, to include Indians—all of which items, it was admitted, would run up the bill to between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, which the Government will be called upon to pay, not only to ex-soldiers, but to musicians, blacksmiths, mule-drivers, ex-slaves, Indians, sailors, and home guards who did valiant duty in the suppression of the rebellion by staying at home where there was no fighting going on, and defending their homesteads from an enemy at a distance, and suffering all the inconveniences of this severe service for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, as the case might be, and drawing rations and living at public expense at their several homes.

The announcement that the water has been let into the new tunnel under the city is the heralding of the completion of a remarkable piece of engineering, which will be of the greatest benefit to Chicago, and which, some years ago, before Chicago had made such progress in engineering works, would have attracted very general comment. It is a tunnel running from the crib 2 miles under the lake to the pumping-works, and thence 4 miles southwest diagonally under the city, carrying the pure water of the Lake 6 miles to the point of distribution. The work was begun under the last Administration of the City Government, has been completed strictly according to the

plan in the fact that no provision was made for raising the enormous sum of money, and that it will now go into the Senate for passage, to become a law, when there is not funds enough in the Treasury to pay the current expenses of the Government, and the very men who advocated and urged the passage of this claim-agents' bill are harassing Congress to impose onerous and sweeping taxes upon the already overburdened people, in order to raise revenue to support the Government. This measure in the interests of claim attorneys and bounty agents could not have been introduced at a more inopportune time for obtaining money. It is a bill which has had no merit heretofore, or it would have been introduced and passed long ago. The miscellaneous class of persons whom it proposes to fasten like leeches upon the National Treasury have had their claims extinguished long ago, if ever had any. The valiant home guards have already drawn State pay and bounties for their arduous services in loading round a comfortable camp at home and fighting nothing fiercer than mosquitoes and whisky-bottles. But, waiving the merits or demerits of the bill in question, where is the money to come from? When the House hereafter passes money bills or draws orders upon the Treasury, would it not be well for it to provide the money also, lest its checks be dishonored? In this instance, would it not have been advisable for the House to have passed a bill levying a direct tax of \$40,000,000 upon the real and personal property of the people of the United States, so that the administration of the bill paid out for its collection and handling is larger than the difference in favor of any county. Thus the \$100,000 excess which Cook County pays every year does not really go to the support of schools in other counties, but is eaten up and exhausted by the expenses incident to the system. The State tax is collected by the town officials, who retain a part as commission; besides from the Town Collector to the County Collector, who takes a slice off the remainder; from the County Collector to the State Treasurer, who exacts his salary; from the State Treasurer to the State Superintendent of Instruction, who takes his toll; then back to the County Treasurer, who takes another toll; then to the Town Treasurer and the school districts, both taking toll. In this process of constant friction between the various officials, it is estimated that at least 30 per cent of the entire fund is rubbed off before it reaches the teachers and the schools.

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THE NEW WHISKY TAX.

It is said that the Ways and Means Committee are now unanimous in the opinion that the proposed imposition of an extra tax of 15 cents on whisky on hand is impracticable (?), and it is highly probable that this feature of the new Tax bill will be struck out, while the increase of 30 cents on whisky manufactured after the passage of the law will be retained. The Ways and Means Committee appear to be vacillating and uncertain in their opinions. In Mr. DAWS' presentation of the merits of the bill, last week, he asserted, with an accuracy which seemed to imply research, that the 15 cents tax on whisky now in bond would reach 11,500,000 gallons, which would yield an immediate revenue of \$1,725,000 to the Government. Now we are told that such a tax cannot be collected, and that it must be eliminated from the bill altogether.

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to that given by her. His Bishop on the platform Sunday League is the fact, and Mr. with pride and

the inference from church of England making itself by Mr. and John Baileys they are not alone in

the service of the late

Mrs. BURNHILL's widow: "A good wife, a good mother, a good violinist (who separated had taken up in Carlo was

his news and was killed, and Mrs. BURNHILL's son, W., married Mrs. BURNHILL

is very comfortably in a paper the son's safe, and in it with heartful two parted to come

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"BURNHILL".

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